Mrs. Burton Harrison Continues Her Examination of the Monticello Collection.

Resuming the examination of the Monticelle autographs, we come to great names. In the letters of Patrick Henry, the first republican Governor of Virginia, to Col. Lewis, one discerns in the urgent and trenchant sentences the habit of patriotic vehemence that wen for their author

of its magnificent clash upon the ear. In 1776 he served as Colonel of militia, and in 1776 was elected Governor of Virginia, a post which he held for a second time, from 1781 to 1786. He died at his residence, Red Hill, in Charlotte county, Virginia, in 1799, a great landmark of the Revolution that Americans must ever look upon with patriotic pride. He himself declared "I am not a Virginian, but an American."

We present four letters of Patrick Henry's, one fully in fac-simile, and two with the bold and graceful signature reproduced:

Wmeburg Deer 23d, 1778. The British Troops, who came under the Conven-tion of Saratoga may be daily expected in your County. Congress have directed them to be guarded by Militia of this State. The Assembly in order to have in done properly, & in order to ease the militia have empowered the executive to raise a Battalion of Volunteers. This is put on foot by Orders sent to the & Wm Fountain Major & as soon as the Troops can b collected you are to take Command of them. But t

have empowered the executive to raise a Battalion of Volunteers. This is put on foot by Orders sent to the Counties of Amherst, Buckingham Louisa Orange Culpepper & Goochiand to raise one hundred me-scach to make up the said Battalion. You are appointed a Colo, to command it Francis Taylor Lieutenant Col. Lin womben the mant 15: 1817 I must once more address you on Meduljut of marching your Regiment to join few! Was kington. There is a mon pyling Receptity for your aid, Than you are argulin Duck, and Virginia became the seat of war they were scattered, some to Winchester, in the Shenandoah valley, others into Maryland and Pennsylvania. can with propriety applain in Delail The writer of these lines remembers many happy hours spent, long ago, in a stately old stone house in Clarke county, Virginia, near Millwood, built for Gen. Daniel Morgan by the Offacte Sooned a monent hack Hessian prisoners, and named by him Saratoga, in memory of the triumph of American arms, where they had been surrendered. This know mortal. Jam Post of gester of mo. Ithe few?

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the name of "the Prophet of the Revolution." Patrick Henry, born at Studley, in Hanover county, in 1736, was the son of John Henry, a loyal magistrate of Scottish origin, who early conferred upon his son his own love of books and letters. The family was poor, and Henry had his own way to make. Early in his career as a lawyer he had startled the colony by a burst of stirring oratory in the "Parson's Cause," de-claring that the King, in vetoing the relief act of the clergy of 1758, " from being the father of his people, degenerates into a tyrant and for feits all right to obedience." When, in 1765, Henry appeared in Williamsburg as a burgess elected from Louisa county, he was, at 29, tall, stoop-shouldered, provincial in attire, rusty as to wig, his blue eyes shining with the him will answer the purpose. light of genius. When he arose to speak against the Stamp Act, he carried the resolutions that precipitated the independence of Virginia writ-ten on a scrap of paper torn from his pocket-

the rejoinder: "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third may profit by their example! If this be treason, make the most of it." We find a curious summing up of his character in an old letter describing the members of the First Congress from Virginia, quoted by Bishop Meade: "Henry is a real half Quaker; other Thing that may be requisite a which at present moderate and mild, and in religious matters a I cannot recollect. saint: but the very devil in politics, a son of

book. The cries of "Treason" that greeted the finish of his splendid speech elicited from him

thunder. He will shake the Ser nate. Son ago he had liked to have talked treason into the Jefferson, more polished in phrase, said that Henry "spoke as Homer wrote." A singular episode in Henry's political career was the association of his name with that of an absolute dictatorship over his native State. "In December, 1775," says Jefferson, "our circum stances being much distressed, it was proposed in the House of Delegates to create a Dictator, invested with every power-legislative, executive and judiciary, civil and military-of life and

death over our persons and over our properties." "The advocates of this measure," he goes on "had sought this precedent in the his Rome." This extraordinary scheme was for a time discussed in hot blood among the leaders of Virginia. Feuds, springing from it, separated those who had previously fought side by side. The name of Patrick Henry, become Governor of Virginia before the talk ended, having been frequently mentioned as a suitable Dictator, the Executive, who had actually no part in the scheme, received from Archibald Cary, President of the Senate, a flercely defiant message. Meeting Henry's brother in the lobby of the

"Sir! I am told that your brother desires to be Dictator. Tell him from me that the day of his elevation shall be the day of his death, for he shall find my dagger in his heart before the sunset of that day.'

House, Col. Cary brusquely said:

Fortunately, no such opportunity arose for Col. Cary to play the rôle of Brutus. This version of the affair, variously reproduced by historians of Virginia, is given upon the authority of his descendant, Wilson Miles Cary of Baltimore, who obtained it from family records. Col. Cary lived at Ampthill, about six miles below Richmond, on the James River, After Spotswood died, he was the chief promoter of iron manufacture in the colony, and owned mills and furnaces at Falling Creek. He was a man of severe exterior and indomitable will but kind, generous, and cultured. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, returning from his Southern campaign in 1781, speaks warmly of the hospitalities of Ampthill enjoyed by him, and of the owner's pressing request that he should stay on after the time allotted for his visit had expired. He hints that the Colonel's physique was too formidable him to venture to decline his invitation. Archibald Cary of Ampthill married Mary Randolph of Curles, a lineal descendant of Pow hatan and aunt of the famous John Randolph Bishop Meade, who, with the lady's husband. certainly compose a group of strong and individual Virginians. From Mrs. Bell, the sister 'Old Iron" of Ampthill, whose daughter, Judith Bell, married Col. Gist tson of the hardy pioneer, Christopher Gist, familiar through Washington's diary of his march to the Ohio), de scend the late Hon. Francis P. Blair and the Hon, Montgomery Blair of Washington, Anne Cary, the eldest daughter at Ampthill, was, as has been said, the mother of Jefferson's son-in-law, Thomas Mann Randolph of Tuckahoe, and among her numerous descendants is, therefore Mr. Jefferson's great-grandson, the Hon, Jeffer son Coolidge, lately Minister of the United States

Patrick Henry having, as Jefferson said "given the first impulse to the ball of the Revo " was, from that date, the acknowledged leader of the Virginian friends of liberty. He was the first speaker in the General Congress in Philadelphia in 1774, and in 1775 delivered before tion, ending in "Give me liberty or give me

to France.

It is possible that the Guards who bring the prisoner may not be prevailed on to stay 'til the Corps to be formed for this Duty is collected. I wish you to represent to the Gentu. who commands the Escorte, the necessity of his staying 'til a regular Guard is inlisted, by showing the Danger of committing the Business to raw militia ill armed half Clad Ignorant of Discipline & of every thing requisite to prevent the mischiefs which may be done by the prisoners many of whom as well as their officers may be ill disposed & watchful to take every advantage which Ignorance or Inattention may give them. I would now write to the office ands the Guard from the North but I know ot who he is; and I trust your urging these Things to

In case it is necessary to have a Guard of Militia called in, you are to send to the County Lieutenants of Amberst, Buckingham Louisa Orange Culpeper & loochland to furnish you 100 men each. You are to ommand them assisted by the Lieutenant Colonel & Major of your militia whom you are to call on Duty to command no longer than the Militia from the aforenamed Counties remain on Duty with you.

The militia of your County are not to be called on to do Duty but must have orders to hold themselves ready by having their arms in good order & ammuni-Arms & Ammunition for the Volunteer Battalion

when formed will be sent from hence as also any

I consider the Careful Discharge of the Trust for guarding these prisoners which is reposed in you as a matter of high Concern to the Safety & repose of getting away or mutinying. A due attention to their Wants, & to the Dictates of Humanity towards them is

doors or windows. Col. Theodoric business, who commanded the guard, did all in his power for them, but their situation was far from agree of them, but their situation was far from agree. able. The British officer, Lieut. Anbury, able. The British officer, Lieut. Anbury, whose account of the affair was published, dwells with unction upon the depredations worked among the staff by "an abominable liquor" of Charlottesville called "peach brandy," in which, "to keep out the cold," they had indulged too freely upon arrival. "The inhabitants must actually have thought us mad," says Anbury, "for, in the course of three or four days, there were no the course of three or four days, there were no less than five or six duels fought." Gen. Philips, whom Jefferson called "the proudest man of the proudest nation upon earth," was quartered at Blenheim, a seat belonging to Col. Edward Carter, and the Baron and Baroness Reidesel occupied Calle, the home of Jefferson's Italian friend, Philip Mazzel, the scientist, who fought for America in the Revolution, and was captured by the British. From Monticello Mr. Jefferson extended many courtesies to the captives, threw open his library to them, and won from them a sincere regard. The Baroness, who was the wife of the Brunswick General, had already gone through so many rougher experiences since her arrival in America to share her husband's campaign, that these must have seemed comparatively light. It was she who, before they had reached Saratogs, was shut up for six days and nights with her chil-dren, and with other women, in a cellar near Fort Edward, and, during the fire of the American army on all sides, had gone out alone to the river to fetch water to the wounded Britishers crowded in their retreat. This had been done repeatedly, the American fire being suspended while a woman was within range. A diary kept by the Baroness records that the "Convention Troops" in Albemarle county went bravely to work after the first annoyances of arrival, to make a neat little town of log houses, with trim gardens, and inclosed places for poultry in the rear. The British troops remained there until October, 1780, the Germans till 1781. When

col. Theodoric Bland, Jr.,

house was afterward the home of the accomplished historian, John Esten Cooke. Some of the captured Germans remained where they were, preferring to become American citizens, After Gen. Phillips was exchanged, he held command of the British invasion of Virginia in 1781. On April 25 he issued an order that the property of Col. Theodoric Bland, Sr., in Prince George's county, should be in no way injured. This was his return for the kindness extended by Col. Bland, Jr., to the "Convention Troops" at Charlottesville. Notwith-standing this order, Col. Biand's residence was plundered, his furniture and crockery broken, his crops and stock destroyed, and his negroes carried off. Phillips was lying ill of fever at the "Bollingbrook" house in Petersburg while the town was cannonaded by young Major Gen. Lafayette, setat 23, from across the river. Anbury relates that Phillips cried out, "My God! 'tis cruel; they will not let me die in peace He died three days later, and is buried in old Blandford churchyard in Virginia. An elabor ate memoir of Phillips's campaign in Virginia is in preparation by Mr. F. R. Lassiter. late United States District Attorney at Petersburg.

Wmsburg Feby. 21, 1777

You are immediately to march such of the Quotas of Men as are compleated by the respective officers that are allotted to your Battalion, to join General Washington without waiting for full Companies, as he Stands in extreme Need of all the assistance that Can possibly be furnished him & that Instantly you proper, having special Regard to the Completion of the Batts.

Your Zeal for the public Good makes it us for me to call for your utmost Exertions in thus prelistments & instant March of the Troops, & to dispo of your self & the Pield officers, as best to pro-

Service. Arms & other necessaries must be given you by Congress. Inclosed is a List of the Regiment. I must again intreat your greatest exertions & that not a Moment be lost as our all is concerned in sending the speedlest

I am Sir Your mo. Hbie Servi.

This was followed by the urgent letter of March 15, reproduced in full, and reinforced four days later by the subjoined from Gen. Andrew Lewis:

Sin. An Officer of your Regiment, as he sayeth, has been highly proper & what I am convinced you will not omit. | with me to draw Money to purchase Blankets Arms

Hork Town in Tonnylo . Oato. 25: 477 Dear Sirs That the homew to Marine your ofliging for by M. Harry, with Forty veven Bollow, being an aditional Donation of the Boston which shall to faithfully applied to Him Burafis -My constant applications to Publich Buines bath in Found of Boriges, Balagation has becomed absolutely necessary to be on orrow morning I set out for Boston with the cleane of forget to be about two in any power to Mender you or yo Friends grand & tem & Augard, Dear Sin Hon Thomas Sefferson 25. John Hancock

JOHN HANCOCK TO THOMAS JEFFERSON IN 1777.

the whole great reliance is placed on your prudence watchfulness & propriety of Conduct, which I have no Doubt will be conspicuous throughout the whole of this Business that falls under your Direction.

The "British troops" were those captured at Saratogs and transferred from Cambridge, Mass., to Albemaria county, Va., where they were en-camped on the estate of Col. Harvie, about six halting efforts of succeeding generations of miles from Charlottesville. Arriving at this inschool boys to reproduce it have been able to rob clement sea on of the year they suffered greatly States and intended for this Army, would march

because the Honour of our Country requires it. Upon | &c. As it would be altogether impossible to have Accounts properly stated, in Case every Officer should draw Money, not knowing what they might be able to procure, and they going out of this State,-You will be pleased to make a proper State of all Purchases made of such Regimets as are ordered by Congress and have them with proper Vouchers sent to this Place, or take them to the Northward as shall appear to you the most speedy & proper Method of drawing Money for the payment thereof-I hope in so doing you will so order Matters that the March or your Regiment will not be delayed. I am

Your most Obedt. servt.

ANDW. LEWIS Br. QL. As a pendant to these urgent appeals we need only recall that of Washington written from Morristown on Feb. 23, 1777, to the President of Congress: "Our delicate and truly critical situation for want of a sufficient force to oppose the Enemy, who are now ready, and before many days clapse will take the field, induced me to

in Companies or half Companies as they were made up, without waiting for the Regiments to be Complest. \* " I must entreat Congress to interpose again with their most pressing ap-plications & commands that this expedient may

be adopted without a moment's delay."

Wm'sunon Jan 22d 1779 I reed, yours by Express & am fully satisfy'd that the Business you've undertaken will be well done as far as

oes will permit. provisions wasted.

I shall immediately send, as soon as it can be done, five hundred guns to arm the Guard. I wish you to send to Richmond for powder Lead & Cartridge Paper.

I send a Direction to Colo. Southall to deliver these

Flints will be ordered from hen V. Henry

I have no Doubt you'll take the greatest Care to have e emberzied unless great Vigilance

Two weeks later Col. Lewis gets both powder and lead from Richmond: Richmond Feby 6 1779.

I have sent you by Mr. Slaughter 2 Casks powder Containing Two hund'd & fifty four & cw. for the Guard-also four Bars, of Lead Containing 635 cw. as for Cartridge paper we have no such article in the

The collection contains this interesting memorandum relating to Patrick Henry, and signed by Nicholas Lewis in 1795:

Early in the Spring, of the Year 1776 Colo. Lewis marched from Albemarie with an intention, to go to Williamsburg with a party of Minute Men, After proceeding about 60 miles Colo. Patrick Henry met Colo Lewis and informed him he had been at Williamburg with a Co. of Men & it was unnecessary Williamburg with a Co. of Men & it was unnecessary for him to proceed, this was in consequence of the conduct of G. lummore, about the time he went on Shipboard, soon after the Minuto men were ordered into duty below, after being on service in that Quarter About 2 Months Colo. Lewis was Ordered with his Minute Battalion to go on the expeciation against the Cherokees, & I believe he did not return till some time in Deobr.—Colo. Charles Lewis Afterwards went into the Coutinental Service & after his resignation was appointed Colo. Commandant at the Barracks in Albemarie & died while doing duty under that Appointment the 26th of Febry, 1779.

The above Statement is true to the best of my Recollection, Novbr. 16th, 1795.

Nicholas Lewis

The second letter presented in fac-simile in full is from John Hancock to Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Hancock was then President of the General Congress. The contributions of the South had been for some time going on. On receipt of the news that the Boston Port bill had been enacted and gone into effect, there had been gen-eral and hearty expression of sympathy with Bostonians from all parts of the country, but "as usual" says Fiske, "the warmest sympathy with New England came from Virginia." the Firpinia Gazette of Aug. 11, 1774, we read of a meeting in Williamsburg, of citizens "answering the call of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, our representative," and as a result, in the same paper a few days later, of the sailing of the ship Lucretia laden with Indian corn for "our suffering brethren in Boston." In 1775 Col. William Cabell of Virginia, "an ardent friend of Massachusetts Bay," paid Mr. Jefferson £25 for "the Bostoniams." Other journals and archives of that period describe the free-will offering of the colony as actuated by "the warmest affection from the highest to the lowest for those firm and intrepid soms of liberty, the Bostoniams." These phrases have the true neighborly and patriotic flavor, although in the light of subsequent turns of the whirliging of time, an element of pathos is suggested by the compassion of rich Virginia for needy Boston! C. C. H. the Virginia Gazette of Aug. 11, 1774, we read

GOD IN ALL THE INAUGURALS.

God has been invoked in every Presidential inaugural address save one. In some instances the invocation has been made in the beginning of the address, and in nearly all divine guid-

ance has been invoked in the last words. President McKinley hastened to invoke "the ruidance of Almighty God." In fact, the first paragraph of his inaugural is sufficiently reverto satisfy the most exacting. The in augural closes with a petition to the "Lord Most High," an appellation which no former President used on a similar occasion.

Washington's first inaugural, in its opening. was full of mention of the "Almighty Being,"
"Great Author." and "Smiles of Heaven." "Providence" was invoked in the last paragraph. In his second inaugural there was no reference to lot.

reference to fod.

John Adams acknowledged an "Overruling Providence" in the beginning of his inaugural, and in the close of the address references were made to the "Iseing Suprems Over All," "Patton of Order," "Fountain of Justice," and "Protector of Virtuous Liberty," Thomas Jefferson called upon "That Infinite Power" in the last section of his inaugural, and supplicated "That Being" in his second address. The second address also contained the word "Creator," referring to God, and there was part of a paragraph to chine on Christian religion.

James Madison acknowledged the "Al-

the word "Creator," referring to God, and there was part of a paragraph to chine on Christian religion.

James Madison acknowledged the "Almighty Being" in the last paragraph of his first inaugural, and the "Smiles of Heaven" in the first paragraph of his second.

James Mouroe in the beginning of his inaugural acknowledged that the "Almighty had been graciously pleased," &c., and in the close of his second inaugural he spoke of the "Supreme Luthor" and "Almighty God."

John Quincy Adams referred to being in the "presence of heaven" in the opening of his inaugural, and in the close he quoted the text. "If the Lord keepeth not the city the watchman waketh in vain."

Andrew Jackson in his first address invoked "That Power" and in closing asked "His divine care and benediction." In his second inaugural he made a "most fervent prayer to that Almighty Being."

Martin Van Buren, in the first of his inaugural. "hoped for the sustaining support of an ever-watchful and beneficent Power," and in closing be "looked to that Divine Being."

William Henry Harrison's inaugural was the most voluminous yet delivered. It was made up of more than 8,000 words. The "Beneficent Creator," was mentioned once, and "that Good Being."

John Tyler, who succeeded Harrison a few weeks later, printed his inaugural in the newspassers. He "Iroked to an all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me." Almighty Ruler James K. Polk invoked the "Almighty Ruler James K. Polk invoked the "Almighty Ruler

James K. Polk invoked the "Almighty Ruler of the Universe," and supplicated the "Divine Being." Being."

Zachary Taylor, in the last words of his inaugural, invoked "Divine" Providence."

Millard Filmore, who succeeded him a little later, spoke in a brief address of "Him who holds us in His hands."

Franklin Pierce put his "decending of the later."

Providence."

James Buchanan asked for the aid of "the God of our forefathers" twice in the same in-Abraham Lincoln acknowledged a "firm re-liance on Him" in his first inaugural. This is the only reference to a supreme being in that address. But nearly one half of his second

that address. But nearly one half of his second inaugural is a sermon.

Andrew Johnson mentioned God once in his short inaugural, but not by way of invocation.

Grant mentioned "Providence" and "Almighty God" once in his first, and the "Great Maker" in his second inaugural, but not in supplication.

Mr. Hayes asked the "guidance of the Divine Hand."

Garfield mentioned "Almighty God" once in his inaugural. They are the last words.

Arthur, in succeeding President Garfield, asked in his brief address for "aid and Divine guidance."

Cleveland, in his first inaugural, acknowl-

guldance."

Cleveland, in his first inaugural, acknowledged the "power and goodness of Almighty God."

Benjamin Harrison "reverently" invoked "Almighty God for s.rength." There was no invocation in the closing, but the word God is used once in the address, after the acknowledgment.

Cleveland, in his second inaugural, invoked a "Divine Ruier."

A SEA TRAGEDY OF 1840,

\*\*THE EXECUTION OF MIDSHIPMAN\*\*

BY WAS a Sun of President Tyler's Secretary of War and Was Managed at the Variant of the United States Brig Somers with Two Other Nembers of the Core, Withheat Tries and Lendiy Freedisting Bio Issuecears, New York nowdays is selected at a loss of the States and Lendiy Freedisting Bio Issuecears, New York nowdays is selected and the States as a sensational occurrence, or an event that sets tongues wasging. But half a century associate much cossiped about events were few and far between. Then the city fid not have a resistant was a contract of the States and the States and Sta Magazine, having sometime ago sent the Whole I had

The press of the whole Union, as the mails arrived, came to discuss the tragedy, some newspapers maintaining that the execution of the alleged ringleaders of the alleged mutiny, with out a hearing and on the spee durit of Commander Mackenzie, aided by the advice of his off ers, was a cowardly murder; while other editors upheld his action as the consequence of neces sary discipline. The court of inquiry and subsequent court-martial wers hastened by the demand not only of Commander Mackenzie, but also of Secretary Spencer, who became

anxious to have the slayer of his son punished. The commander was the youngest son of John Slidell, Sr., who had long been an esteemed merchant and manufacturer of this city prominent in its society and in its politics, for he had been a Tammany Sachem. The commander, also well known in New York society. had five years before this Somers tragedy taken the name of Mackengie at the request of his mother's brother, who made its adoption the his favorite relativa.

The Somers had set out on a cruise around the West Indies in order to train for the navy a number of cadets, or, as they were then termed, naval apprentices. The brig was of 266 tons and the fleetest sailer in the navy. After leaving Norfolk with despatches for the frigate Vandalia, cruising off the western coast of Africa. Commander Mackenzie had made the Azores, touching at Madeira and next at Teneriffe, but not encountering the frigate he continued on to Liberia, where it was reported that the Vandalla had already sailed for home. He left the scaled despatches with a consular agent and next directed his course toward St. Thomas, intending to there procure supplies. While nearing the West Indies on the night of Nov. 25 the purser's steward. John W. Wales. was encountered by Midshpman Spencer on deck. In a mysterious manner Spencer asked Wales to get on top of the booms with him, as he had a matter of importance to communicate No sooner were the two seated out of hearing rom dick than, according to the extraordinary testimony of Wales, Midshipman Spencer abruptly opened conversation by asking in a

sepulchral votce: "Are you afraid of death? Do you fear dead man? Dare you kill anybody? Wales having answered negatively, Spencer asked Wales to raise his hand and awar to God he would never reveal what the midshipman would now tell him. Wales, stimulated by curlosity, took the oath which this boy of nineteen administeral, and was then informed that Spencer was, as ringleader, leagued with twenty of the brig's company to instigate a sham alarm and a fight some night at midwatch, selve the deex officer, throw him overboard, kill all the officers, and commence piracy, Spencer outlined the plan with great circumstantiality, and told how much money was already on board the brig, and how rich prizes would be soon captured. Spencer asked Wales to join. Wales, with mental reservations that had begun with his oath, promited to consider the proposition and to make his assent or dissent know, the next day.

"Now, it meanwhile," concluded Spencer, "you blow on us, and every movement of yours shall be watched, your life will not be worth a minute's purchase."

On the following morning Wales repeated the story to his superior, the purser, who, in turn, told it to the First Lieutenant. The latter immediately visited Commander Mackenzier imprested Wales, agery to him. When asked Wales to raise his hand and swear t

the story to his superior, the purser, who, in turn, told it to the First Lieutenant. The latter immediately visited Commander Markenzis and imparted Wales's story to him. When the commander heard it, to quote what he afterward testified about the matter: "I regarded the story as monstrous and improbable, and became under the impression that Spencer had been reading piratical tales and was amusing himself with Wales."

Nevertheless, Mackenzie thought he would watch Spencer, and soon found him examining the charts and making minutes with a tencil. Next Spencer was found asking the sailing master the rate of the chronometer, while he seemed unusually chummy with the crew. Mackenzie concluded on the next day to examine Spencer himself. The latter immediately admitted the conversation with Wales, yet declared it was all a joke; but Mackenzie answere! that he must make further inquiries, and in the mean time would a rest Spencer and nace him in frons. That was immeliately done, and on Spencer's locker being searched a mysterious naner was discovered bearing the tames of the officers and crew spelled with the arms of the officers and crew spelled with the arms of the officers and crew spelled with the arms to the officers and crew spelled with the arms of the officers and crew spelled with the arms of the officers and crew spelled with the arms of the officers and crew spelled with the arms of the officers and developed bearing the treek alphabet under the headlines "sure" and "doubtful," and ouzzlingly crossed with pen marks. That night there was a mysterious and unaccountable falling of a topmast and some confusion among the sallors in clearing the wrockage. Mackenzie, taking this incident in connection with Spencer's story, armed all the officers and doubled guards.

Samuel Cromwell, boatswaln's mate, and Elisha Small, ordinary resuman, had been no-

the accused and not been brought before the council of officers for defere and why could not the prisoners have been kept in irous and brought to New York for trial. Commander dackensie was even arraigned for cowardics by the editor of the Administration paper at Washinten to the Madisonian. The Journal of Commerce commented in a non-committal way. The Sun gave the facts, but made little comment, except to draw attention to absence of overt cates. Mr. Greeley, in the Yribune, tools a judicial view. Cherica King, atterward Presilipet of Columbia College, in his evening saper, the discussion of the Administration to absence of the American, supported Mackensie. The document of Columbia Columbia College, in his evening saper, the discussion of the American and the oliphoat and entered a small creek which reved to have an administration of the American and the oliphoat and entered a small creek which reved to have a small creek by which the olonare entered. A short way to write the discussion of the American propied of the American propied and the oliphoat and entered a small street deepend when a court-martial immediately followed. Its Judge Advocate Ogden Hoffman, who, like the great English Erskine, having been a midshipman before coming to the tar, was a stickler for navial discipline. Columbia Columna, the Didde of the Court-martial, asylvineted, consume 259 printed pages in double columna. Its finding by majority vote of a verdet of not sully was acrimoniously attacked in a review in banghet form of seventy pages by the nevel is the American propied of the American propied and described with a finding stack representation of the Court-martial, asylvineted, consume 259 printed pages in double columna. Its finding by majority vote of a verdet of not sully was acrimoniously attacked in a review in banghet of the court-martial, asylvineted of the court of the American propied of the Amer

The tracedy proved a deathblow to Mid-shimman Spencer's estimable mother, and it broke the heart of the father, who soon gave up political life. it embittered the last few years of the Somer's Commander, who died not long afterward at his country home in Tarry-own. Secretary of the Navy Upshur, who con-firmed the acquittal—which was voted by eight of our members for guilty—was not long after-ward killed by the explosion of a trial gun on the frigate Princeton. the frigate Princeton.

OLD-TIME DRUMMERS AND FIFERS. The Continental Drum Corps of Western New York and Its Becord.

Probably the most peculiar musical organization in the country is the Continental Drum Corps, a group of old-time musicians living in and near the little village of Sardinia, N. Y. The costumes and the music of this corps date back to the time of the Revolution, and some of the members of the company can remember the events of the early years of the century.

There are eleven men in the organization, and their aggregate age is about 750 years, making an average of nearly 70 years each. All the men are descendants of Revolutionary soldiers, and their uniforms, instruments, and tunes are the same as those of the Continentals of 1776. One who sees them on the march might almost believe that a company of the minute men of Concord and Lexington had come to life, or that the fleures in the historic picture of the musicians of Bunker Hill had stepped from their frame for

To the Caniental Drum Corps was organized nearly twenty years ago. According to the state-ment of Edwin Rice, one of the founders of the company, the project was born of the old custom of general trainings at which every man of voting age turned out for military drill. The general training was abolished nearly a generation ago, but for some years afterward the musiclans who had served at these gatherings were in the habit of holding annual meetings to renew old acquaintances. A few of these musicians, who were of Revolutionary ancestry, decided to form a company of fifers and drummers. This idea was carried out to the letter.

The uniform of the Continental Drump Corps consists of a three-cornered felt hat, surmounted with a white plume, a long coat of blue with yellow facings, blue trousers, with red stripes down the side, and yellow leggings. The fifes are of ancient style and some of them are of interesting history. The drams are the long barrel drums of the Revolutionary period.

The patriarch of this patriarchal organization is Edwin Rawley, who has passed ninety. Next

AN UNKNOWN YANKEE.

THE BRAVEST MAN SIR HENRY CHADS EVER CAME ACROSS.

Exploits of a Wandering American Scaman Named Reed, as seen by a British Naval Officer-Hand-to-Hand Fights with Pirates.

Sir Henry Chads, a well-known Fog. sh naval officer of the early part of the century, was wont to say that, of all the many have nen he had met in the course of a career w for thirty years had been a series of hard fights, dangerous expeditions, and exciting events, the bravest was an American satisf named Reed.

Chads used to distinguish between courage and bravery, holding that one was a mental and the other a physical characteristic, and he credited Reed with the physical quality It may be asserted that he was qualified judge, for he was himself a man of undannut 1 temperament, and could fight a losing buttle s well as a winning one. Those who are familiar with the history of the famous old Con-stitution may recollect the fight between that vessel and the Java. The Java was the in-ferior in weight of metal and tonnare to the extent of about one-fourth, and when her Captain was killed Chads, then a Lieutenant, fought her bravely, despite the hopele-shess of the attempt, until she was a helpless log. Commodore Bainbridge, who was as gallant a gentleman as he was a brave and skilfel sen-man, returned to Chads the sword test surrendere , and complimented him, on the quarter deck of the Constitution, on the magnificent defence made by his crew and himself, Chads never forgot Bainbridge's conduct, and forever afterward he had a warm spot in his heart for Americans and a legitimate respect for their seamanship and fighting qualities

Reed, the man who commended himself to Chads by his superb physical courage, had seen, it appears, a gunner on board of the Conatitution during the fight with the Java. Some years after he turned up in the East Indies where Chads was then stationed in command of a British frigate, the Andremache. How Reed came to be on board the Andromache is not exactly plain, but that he must have a goal-Chads was designated by the Indian Gov-ernment to take charge of an expedition against the swarms of Malay piraces who at that time infested the Straits of Malaces and the adjacent waters. Reed held the rank of bo'sun's mate, and was one of Chads's crew.

The Straits at that time swarmed with pirates. No unconvoyed vessel was safe, and attacks upon and looting of small trading settlements on the mainland were not uncommon. There was no Admiralty Court at Singapore, and all legislation regarding the Straits Settlements had to emanate from the Bengal Government, at that time notoriously and sharefully inefficient; consequently ciracy had prac-Penang he laid his plans, which necessarily consisted in the main of boat expeditions starting from a joint on the mainland called the Ding-dings.

The first boat expedition was made up of a pinnace and two cutters very well manned and armed. Reed was chief gunner on the pinnace,

armed. Reed was chief gunner on the pinnace, which carried a 12-pound cannonade. Nothing came of this first expedition, and a second, much the same in make-up as the first, was despatched when the Andromache anchored off the Arroa Islands, and it was here that in a succession of hand-to-hand fights of the most desperate kind the American sailor earned Chade's culorium. The pinnace had separated from the cutters and the joilipboat and entered a small treek which proved to have no outlet save the one by which the pinnace entered. A short way no stream round a bend two large u cas were

whit as cruel and desperate. Reed heard the saller's yell, and in two steps was over after the pair. O'Callarham's account is as follows:

"The three were separate on reaching the surface, and the Malay made for the man he had dragged over. But Reed was close by, with no weapon but his clasp knife, which was as yet unopened. Raising himself in the water, Reed dealt the savage a blow with his fist thatturned the man over. Following up his alivantage, he grampled him around the body with his left arm, pinioning the Malay's right arm and kriss, and got a deam hold on the throat with the right hard. Then ensued a short but aw'ol struggle, during which the Malay was slowly but surely choked to death. It was a strange combat, but untilling beyond words. It was white nuck and strength went under."

The scene when Reed sot back to the vessel was enthusiastic crounds. Freed's name was elated for special mention in the despatch sent to Calcutta announcing the first encounter with the pira's, and a nurse was given him by the Deputy Commissioner accompanying the force. From this onward through the four months that the expedition lasted Reed's name occurs constantly in chade's and O'Callaghan's letters. In attacking three proas, in a boat expedition, and being forced to land in pursuit of the naleemahs or Captain of the biratical craft, he is reported to have captured one of them allyed in a hand-to-hand fight. When asked why he risked his life in endeavoring to take the desperado alive instead of cutting him down, his answer was as follows:

"I saw the rellow stuffing a lot of things into his loth cloth as we boarded the third broa, and I noticed the peculiar shape of his kriss and a broad gold bangle, and taking him to be a chief, I guessed he'd be more valuable ally than ceredit of Reed's nerepicacity it must be add that commissioner for the little has delived the ceredit of Reed's nerepicacity it must be alive than dead."

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To the credit of Reed's perspicacity it must be said that commissions from the liaishs of Rhio. Johore, and Salangore were found in the waistband of this chief, thus proving to the saisfaction of the Calentta autherities that the native raishs were accessories before the deed of all the piratical acts that had for rearmage trading along the Singabore coast a hazardous occuration.

The last thing that can be learned of Reed is that on the tay-off and discharge of the Audromache's crew he wandered northwest. Chads would have taken him home as body servant, but apparently such a life was too mild far his spirit. What iscame of him where he laid his bones, or what fresh decis of valor fel' to his lot before joining his fellow Ber erkers in Valhailacannot be recorded, but if ever a fair share of fighting and magnificent fighting at that, fell to one man's lot, it fell to the share of the unknown, but dauntless Yankee, Reed.

ROMANTIC SKIPPER NEILSON.

Takes Pigeons with Him to Bring Back Lebters to His Bride, From the San Francisco Chronicle.

clared it was all a joke; but Macterite answered that he must make further inquiries, and in the mean time would a rest. Spencer and make and the mean time would a rest. Spencer and make and the mean time would a rest. Spencer and make and on Spencer's locker being arrented a mysterious paper was discovered bearing the sames of the officers and crew spelled with the streek alphabet under the headilias. Sure and "doubtful," and ouzilmity crossed with pen marks. That night there was a mysterious and unacountable aliline of a topmast and and unacountable aliline of a topmast and discovered bearing the street of the officers and feel to the spencer's story, and the wreckage. Mackenzie, taking this incident in connection with Spencer's story, armed all the officers and doubled guards.

Samuel Cromwell, boatswain's mate, and Elisha Smail, ordinary seaman, had been noticed to hold, furtive meetings with Spencer on the correct of the quarter que. Mackenzie was in due to a rest and fetter them. He next mustered the crew and apprentices, and make them an address, taking Wales's discovery as ward rescuing Spencer, Cromwell, and Smail, or carrying out mutinous designs.

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